#### COURT-HOUSE LOCALS.

Several Small Damage Suits in the Courts-The Lewis Divorce Case.

Mary Dickson was pronounced insane yesterday and sent to the State Hospital.

The suit of Amanda McCullough vs. the city, for damages, was argued before Judge Walker's jury yesterday.

The suit of Mark Smith vs. the I. B. and W. Road, for \$40 damages for a cow killed on the road, is on trial before Judge Ayres. John W. Wanghop, administrator, recov-

ered judgment in Room 3 yesterday on a note against Charles D. Pearson for \$1,056. The damage suit of S. M. Bruce vs. Leonard Williams is on trial by jury in Room 2, Plaintiff claims that defendant's cow broke

into his potato patch and ruined it. Judge Norton yesterday tried the case against Michael Cain and John McCue, for assault and battery, with intent to kill John Smith, and took it under advisement.

In the damage suit of John Kidd, administrator of the estate of Lillie Clayton, deceased, against Daniel Burton, the jury in Room 2, yesterday, returned a verdict for de-

The will of Nancy Reagan, of Bridgeport, was probated yesterday. The property is divided among the legal heirs. Richard W. Thompson qualified as executor by giving

The suit of Malinda Nixon vs. John Nixor for divorce will be filed to day, it having been left with the Clerk yesterday for that purpose. Plaintiff alleges adultery, drunkenness and cruel treatment for cause. The parties live in Franklin Township and have been married since May, 1855. The complaint alleges that the defendant is owner of a farm of 100 acres, worth \$10,000, besides personal property to the value of \$1,000, and that this property is the result of their joint labors. For some years past John has been digressing from the paths of virtue, and about a year ago she filed a suit for divorce from him. At that time came up a suit in the courts botween her husband and his brother in the form of a foreclosure involving 88,000, and afterward there was an assignment by her husband of his property to several parties, all of whom are defendants in the present suit. Plaintiff alleges that she was persnaded by these other parties to dismiss her former suit for divorce, and she also asserts that the pretended assignment referred to was made for the purpose of defeating her claim for allimony. She asks for 85,000,

The suit of Lucy A. vs. Frank C. Lewis was called up before Judge Taylor yesterday afternoon, when the plaintiff asked leave to substitute another complaint, which was granted. The reason for this was that the general charge of cruel treatment alone was to be relied on for cause, plaintiff's attorney stating that while the proof would be the same, yet for the sake of the child the parties did not want the record to show any other charge. The evidence did not differ materially from the usual testimony in such cases, except in the introduction of two let ters and the answers thereto. The letters were taken from Mr. Lewis' pocket by his wife, and are the same which were referred to at the time of the tiling of the complaint. One of these was from a woman in Sidney, O., and the other from a Mrs. Waitz. The answers by Lewis, which were also in evidence, were full of quotations from Whittier and other poets and were of a decidedly amatory nature. Defendant admitted the gennineness of the Sidney, O., woman, but swore Mrs. Weltz was a fictitious character, and that he had prepared the letter in that case in order to give his wife cause for divorce, saying that he wanted her to get a divorce. Mrs. Lewis testified that she found defendant one morning in the library copying the poetry which he used in the letters, and said herefused to tell what he was doing. After examining the parties at some length Judge Taylor said he would grant the divorce, and give the custody of the child to the mother.

# RAILWAY NEWS.

The Railroads Desire the Protection of the Law-That Traffic Agreement-Other Items.

The electric headlight is working very satisfactorily on the Big Four express, which arrives here at 11 p. m.

It is understood that a decree for the sale of the L., D. and S. will be obtained at the May term of the District Court. Holdars of first-mortgage bonds have been notified that current interest will be in part defaulted.

It is said that the C., H. and D., in anticipation of the abandonment of the traffic agreement between it and the L. B. and W. is already looking about for a new Peoria outlet, which it will doubtless find in the I., D. and S. and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, The latter is now trying to lease the I., D. and S., and the interests of the two roads can be served by combination.

General Passenger Agent Eagen, of the Big Four, says that the company is negotiating a traffic agreement with the I., B. and W. whereby they will abandon the present Peoria line by the way of Lafayetta and | value alone would enable it to do this if Sheldon over the Wabash. Under this agreement through cars will be run to Peoria by the way of Indianapolis and the I., B. and W. Mr. Eagen says that the Big Four will gain in mileage if not in the volume of basiness. The details of the agreement will be arranged at once.

There has been of late indications of a disposition on the part of railroad men to call upon the Government to assist in protecting the interests of railroad owners against the injury caused by an undue in-crease of competing lines and even against the harm they do each other in their struggles to seenre business. At the great rail-road meeting in Chicago President Devereux. of the Bee Line, nrged with great earnestness practical action to secure protection, and secursd the passage of a resolution providing for the carly call for a convention at which a report on the evils now suffered and the new legislation proposed to remedy them shall be submitted to the consideration of purpose doubtless of convincing the majority portation that legislation may be had to prowho have a wide acquintance among railway managers know that it is nothing new for them to say privately that the railroads need the support of the law in their efforts to maintain rates, which will yield some profit on through traffic.

United States Court Jurors.

The following Federal Court Jurors were drawn yesterday:

Circuit Court: James Travis, John Opp. Lafayette; Mark Creal, Robert N. Hudson, Semuel Coltrin, Terre Haute; John H. Minor. Thomas J. Smith, Frankfort; Nimrod R. Elliott, Mechanicsburg: Robert Wasson, Delphi; Matthew King, Vandalia; William L. Boyd, New Castle; Rankin McClanin, grains of silver are equal to so many grains | nervous weakness completely remo

Quincy; Virgil Dewden, Guilford; Edward of gold, no more or less. Now, we call this Bennett, Dillsborough; Richard McDill, Morgantown; Lafayette T. Blood, Transit-ville; Albert Morehouse, Irvington; William Crim, Anderson; William Haltorn, Gosport; Daniel M. Graves, Morocco; Jacob Mutz, Edinburg; William H. Bird, Spring Hill; H. W. Snyder, Remington; M. C. Duffey,

Volga. District Court: Robinson Fletcher, Rainsyille; Archibald Parcipils, Rensseiaer; Addison J. Philips. Michigan City; Mahlon Keslen, Delphi; George M. Brideman, Kentland; Joseph D. Leavitt, Bloomfield; Charles Trine, Union City: Richard Morris, Terre Haute; F. M. Hollingsworth, New Augusta; Strawdor Cheek, Aurora; Columbus C. Bailard, Worthington; William E. Teal, Shelbyville; John H. Brigge, Carbondala; Joseph Brown, Lafayette; Cicero Sims, Frankfort; Joseph K. English, city; Isaac Dester, Elisworth; Wash Sigler, Walnut Grove; Charles A. Hewland, city; John McIndo, Freedom; George P. Pitzer, Alto; Madison Calkins, Pilot Grove: Samuel P. Bigger, Worthington; Samuel G. Greenup, Pittsburg.

Real Estate Transfers. The following desds were recorded Wednesday, April 22, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block.

Telephone, 1.048: William Wallace, receiver, to Harry E. Banks, receiver's deed to lots 270 and 271, in Ingram Fletcher's subdivision of blocks 1 and 2 in Ingram Fletcker's Oak Hill addition to the city of Indianapolis. \$ Thomas L. Spellman and wife to Sarah J. stephens, warranty doed to lot 35, in Ridenour's extended and revised addi-

wife, warranty deed to part of the west half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 14, north of range 3 east .... Joseph H. Oglesby and wife to Emily S. Gioson, warranty deed to lot 9, in Eliza-beth Talbott's revised addition to the city of Indianapolis...

William Wallace and wife to Archibald Young, warranty deed to lot 51, in "Hall Place" addition to the city of Indianapolis. Frank L. Ritzinger, trustee, to Charles Syerup, warranty deed to lot 15, in T. A. H. Johnson's sabdivision of block 20, in Johnson's heirs' addition to the

Charles A. Helbig to James McCarty, warranty deed to lot 71, in Davidson's second addition to the city of Indianapolis. Conveyances, 7; consideration.....\$ 8,900 00

The Supreme Court. The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court yesterday:

10,480, Solomon Wolf vs. Sarah E. Pugh, Sullivan C. C. Affirmed. Zollers, J. 11,552. John Lyons vs. Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company. Clay C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J. 11,841. D. S. Morgan & Co. vs. Charles L.

White. Benton C. C. Reversed. Mitchell, J. 11,852. Julia A. Smith vs. Byron T. Lane. Lake C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.

Officers Elected, The Electric Headlight Company have elected the following officers: President-George N. Wheeler,

Treasurer-B. W. Raymond. Executive Committee-George N. Wheeler, H. H. Fulton, J. A. Long, J. W. Stoddard, J. Carpen-Directors-George N. Wheeler, Denver, Col.; J A. Long, Lewis Miller, Akron, O.; E. L. Babcock, Coyahoza Falls, O.; B. H. Fulton, Indianapolis; J. W. Stoddard, J. Carpenter, Leonard Moore,

Vice President-J. Carpenter.

Secretary-Leonard Moore

#### Dayton, O.; M. N Lynn, Rising Sun, Ind. THE SILVER QUESTION.

A Rejoinder to a Communication on the Same Question that Appeared in the Sen-

tixel of the 16th of April. [Communicated.] In the Sentinel of the 16th inst. "Jonathan Old Style" has an article on the "Silver Question," in which he quotes from an article of mine published a short time ago. Evidently he misunderstands my views. He says that I "seek to make silver money odious by an attack on the law requiring its coinage." There he labors under an error. I do not seek to make silver money odious. The law does that, and it is the law I desire to be regarded as odious. My position, as stated, was and is this: Let Congress fix by law the ratio between gold and silver to be used as coin. No matter what it is, only let it be definite. Then let the silver coin be equal to the gold in the quantity of metal it contains, measured by that ratio. Then let the mints coin so much as can be used and whenever it is needed. Trade and commerce and public convenience will float so much silver coin, and it will float no more. When it reaches its limits it will meet opposition, and then let the coinage stop. In time, from various causes, the supply will be less than the demand; then let more be coined. Like other properly managed business, it will soon be regulated and thereafter will regulate itself.

Mr. "Old Style" and everybody else may as well recognize now as at any other time that gold dominates silver, always has and always will, all over the world. Its ntility there were no other causes. For that and other causes, by common consent, it is given a superiority, and for the purposes of money it will remain the highest standard. In this connection I desire to repeat a few facts that may sound like platitudes, but they are understood by too few and too seldom consid-

ered by those who do understand them. Mr. "Old Style" speaks of the "demonstizing" of silver by Congress. That has never been done, and it is not in the power of Congress or of any other authority to demonstize it—only common consent of nations can do and has finally materialized. The Demothat. Congress said it should not be a legal crat has certainly reflected its feeling only tender as between debtor and creditor, but | in this matter. If it had been acquainted that did not and will not destroy its actual | with the facts as it ought to have been, as

value as a commodity used for money nor | shown by the testimony in this county. take away its purchasing power. name given to that which is used to effect an exchange of other commodities and pass corrent as a representative of the exchangeable value of those commodities. The material from which money is made is itself a the State Railroad Commissioners for the | commodity, yet in that shape it retains its purchasing power as to other commodities of the community who pay railroad trans- and still measures their exchangeable value. Government simply puts it in convenient tect railroad owners which will be of ad- shape for handling and common uss, vantage to the community at large. Those fixing a standard of fineness, a definite size, shape, weight and stamp, and then giving it a denominational representative value, for the purpose of measuring other things according to a fixed unit of value. For instance, the law will say, pure gold must be so many carats fine. So many parts of this gold and so many parts of silver or copper (or other metal it may name) shall be the material for gold coins. So many grains of gold shall be equal to so many grains of pure silver. So many parts of pure silver and so many parts of nickel or copper (or other metal it may name), shall be the ma-terial for silver coin. Gold may be made into coins of such a size and weight. Silver | Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of appetite and may be made into coins of such another size | nervous weakness, with great benefit." It

money. That is for convenience only. If the gold or silver be in coin or in bars, in solution or in dust, the only money there is in it is the gold or silver there is in it, and an assay and the scales will tell that. The actual gold and silver there is in it determines its purchasing power as a means of

effecting an exchange of other commodities Each government fixes its own regulations. Suppose a case to illustrate. If Congress says, take 900 parts of pure gold and 100 parts of alloy and put them together. 80 many grains of this shall represent one dollar. One part of gold 24 carats fine shall equal 15% parts of pure silver. Then says, a silver dollar shall be made. Now it is plain that the silver dollar must have 1536 parts of pure silver in it for every one part of gold there is in the gold dollar. If it has not, the gold dollar will measure it and it will pass current for only what the gold dollar says there is in it by the ratio of fifteen and a half for one.

When those coins go abroad the country to which they go has its own legal standard. Those coins are thrown into the scales and weighed. The alloy that is in them is daducted. The amount of that alloy is determined by our law. Whatever pure metal remains is treated as money, and is measured by the standard of the country in which it is used. Hence, most of the "money" used in foreign trade is in shape of gold and silver bars or ingots. The Government melts and assays the metal, runs it into bars or ingots, puls a stamp on them showing weight and fineness. That stamp passes current, and they have purchasing power in proportion to it; will measure the exchangeable value of other things by that according to the law of the country it goes to. The standard fixed for a dollar, a sovereign, a louis d'or, a Napoleon, or the coin of any nation, all come to this level, and the actual bullion there is in them tells now many dollars, sovreigns, louis d'ors, Napoleons, etc., they shall pass for.

Now, this is money. No other thing is money. Congress can not take away this character from gold and silver. Only the common consent of commercial nations can do that, and substitute something else by common consent. The utility value gold and silver has made them the practical representatives of the idea of money, by growth-common usage. No other metals have as much utility value for that purpose and they will continue to be the practical idea of money.

Congress may say what shall be a legal tender for debt. That only affects the credit system in trade; it does not demonetize gold and silver. A gold or silver bar will bring just as much in the markets of the world as if Congress had said nothing. Men will find ways to use it in exchanging commodities, and its purchasing power will be what common consent gives it. So Congress can establish a court and say who may sue in it and what for. It may grant an execution or refuse it. It may fix terms and conditions. It may abolish the court and refuse civil actions and destroy the credit system so far as want of civil actions support it. On the same principle it may fix a unit of value for coins or for exchange; the kinds of metal and the ratio between them for coins; the conditions for circulation; what they may be used for; what may circulate here as money and be a legal tender. But, without the consent of the rest of the commercial nations it can not take the money power from silver and gold, nor its purchasing power to the full extent of its actual value by the commonly recognized standard for pure metals. That is, it can not demonstize it. Nor, can it make an inferior coin circulate with a superior one If it says so many grains of gold sha'l be a dollar and fifteen and a half ounces of silver shall be equal to one ounce of gold. the silver dollar must have that proportion of silver in it to be a dollar; and Congress can not make one of less proportion pass as a dollar. It has tried to do that by coining the "buzzard dollar" (so called because the eagle on it looks more like a buzzard than an eagle), and has failed. It continues the trial by forcing through the mint so many millions a month at a large expense. It has tried by issuing silver certificates and keeping the coin in its own vaults. Lastly it attacked the banks and put them under a penalty by excluding them from the clearing houses unless they would receive silver certificates as money in settlement of balances. Still this so-called dollar will not circulate, simply because it is not a dellar. It has not the quantity of silver in it to equal the dollar as the law has fixed it in the gold dollar. In other words, men are mean enough to want the best, and therefore refuse the poorest, Congress having made the best and the poorest: and Congress is trying to compel them to take the poorest and say it is as good as the best. Congress can't de it. The world of business men is greater than Congress. Now, I repeat: Some Republicans and some Democrate are in favor of continuing this trial. The business brains of the country are against it. The laws and forces of trade and tinance are sgainst it irresistible laws that grow out of trade and commerce, which make finance, and they are greater and stronger than these Damocrats and Republicans. Mr. "Old Style's" hope that they will "stick," like Slanton, is a pleasure to him now, but it is a groundless hope. Congress can not make the "buzzard dollar" continue to pass for a dollar as long as the gold dollar is worth more by the Congressional unit of value and the ratio between gold and silver as fixed by law. Like other rascals it will be turned out to make room for an honest dollar. C. H. REEVE.

April 18, The Kidd-Steele Contest,

Marion, Ind., April 20 .- We notice in this morning's Journal a brief notice of a short local from the Marion Democrat with reference to the Kidd-Steele contest being at a close, which says "all the evidence favors Steele, and the fraud which it was intended to expose has failed to materialize." The above sentiment has been doubtless the un written history of that paper for some years it could not have made the Money is only an idea primarily. It is the | shove statement. The evidence here shows beyond a doubt that Major Steele is disqualified for the office to which he pretends to have been elected. The corrupt methods of his campaign in this county have not all been fully shown, nor could they have been, for the reason that like methods have been resorted to in this contest. But sufficient has been clearly shown to entitle Major Kidd to his rightful seat in the Forty-ninth Congress. Besides the illegal use of money at the polls in the interest of Steele, as shown by the evidence, Major Kidd will make a net gain of thirty to forty votes in this county on the ground of illegal voting.

## DEMOCRATS.

"Poor Fellow!" He suffered from insomnia, which means he couldn't sleep. It arose from over-work, followed by nervous prostration. While in this state he shot his wife and developed symptoms of raving mania. What a pity he had not taken Brown's Iron Bitters while there was some hope for him. Mr. Nosh Holloway, Manchester, Va., says: "I used completely removes neuralgia and other

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Flace a can see sown on a hot stove until heated, then comove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be re-quired to detect the presence of ammonia.



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# Rheum.

Another Clear and Positive Recovery-An Elderly Lady's Letter. Among the numerous letters received by Dr. Kennedy testifying to notable SALT RHEUM cures, the following will be found of interest to our readers, who may accept our assurance of its perfect authenticity and truthiumess: WORCESTER, Mass., March 23, 1884.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y .: DEAR SIR-Until recently I have been for three years a sufferer from Sait Rheum. It followed upon an attack of Erysipelas, for which I was for a long time under medical treatment. I placed myself again in the hands of the physicians who did, I have no doubt, all that could be done. One thing is sure, however, I was none the better for all the medicine they gave me. The painful and unsightly disease made continual progress, until I began to fear I should never get rid of it. By means of one of those accidents that often result in so much blessing I had my attention celled to your FAVORITE REMEDY, which I was told would surely do me good. I used it, and within a much shorter time than I would have believed possible. I received a permaneut cure l am now perfectly free from Salt Rheum. What a comfort this is, and how it places your wonderful medicine in my opinion, you may guess at, but never know. I keep it now constantly in the house as a family medicine. Yours truly

MRS. DIN AH PHAIR, Mrs. Phair sometime since went on a visit to Kansas, found a case of Salt Rheum, could not get FAVORITE REMEDY, sent to New York City for it, and cured the case. For all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Biadder and Digestive Organs, Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY Rondout N. Y.

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PILES, ELIND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING,
ULCERS, OLD OR NEW WOENDS, BEUISES,
BURNS, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, SORE EYES,
SCALDS, SPRAINS; the greatest known remedy,
Controls HEMORRHAGES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BLEEDING Nose, Mouth, Stomach,
Lungs, or from any cause stopped as by a charm. Lungs, or from any cause, stopped as by a charm, It is called the WONDER OF HEALING. Used Ex-TERNALLY AND INTERNALLY, We have an avalanche of testimonials. Send for our book [Mailed Freel. It will tell you all about it.
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Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louts.......... 8:10 am Vincennes......... 1:00 pm East St. Louis..... 8:35 am Mitchell...... 2:47 pm .... 2:47 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLE. Went into effect Wednesday, April 12, 1885.

TRAIRS BUN BY CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, Southern Ex.d'y 4:10 am Ind. & M. Mail... 9:45 am L. & M. Ex., d'y. 8:15 am Ind. & M. Mall... 9:45 am L. & M. Ex., d'y. 8:15 am Ind. & Chi. Ex., 10:45 am Lou. & M. Mall., 3:50 pm N.Y.& N.Fl. Ex., 7:00 pm Louisv. Ac., d'y. 6:45 pm St. L. & C. F. L., 10:45 pm For tickets and full information call at ticket office Penn. Lines, northeast corner Washington and Illinois streets, or Union Depot Ticket Office. Vandalia Line.

Terre Haute Ac. 4:00 pm New York Ex.... 4:15 pm
Pacific Ex., d'y.10:45 pm N Y. Limited... 5:25 pm
Ind & S. Bend ex 7:10 am S. Bend & Ind ex. 10.55 am
Ind. & S. Bend ex 5:10 pm S. Bend & Ind ex. 6:42 pm
For tickets and full information call at ticket
office Penn. Lines, northeast corner Washington
and Illinois streets, or Union Depot Ticket Office, Cincinnati, indianapons, St. Lou s and Uni.

cago, CINCINNATI DIVISION Depart-Cincinnati and Florida Fast Line,

Cin. and Louisville Mail, p. c..... 8:45 pm Indianapolis Acc .. 4:55 pm Chicago and St. Louis Fast Line, daily, s. and c. c ..... .10:45 pm

CHICAGO DIVISION. Depart-Chicago and Rock Island Ex ... Western Express .. ..... 5;10 pm Chicago, Feoria and Burlington 

The time via C., I. St. L. and C. and L. E. and W. Leave Inda'polis 5:00 pm Ar, India'polis 10:46 am Arrive Lafayette 7:25 pm Lv. Lafayette... 8:05 am Arrive Bloom'tn 12:10 am Lv. Bloom'tn 2:55 am For map, time tables, rates of fare, and all in-

formation apply at Ticket Office, 186 South III-Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg. (PAN-HANDLE AND PENNSYLVANIA LINE.) Depart, Atrive. New York, Philadelp's,

more, Pirtsburg, and Columbus Express... • 4:10 s.m. •• 11:45 a.m.]
Dayton &Columbus Ex •• 11:10 s.m. •• 4:85 p.m.; Richmond Accommodation 4:00 p.m. 30H 9:40 a.m. New York, Philadelp's, Washington, Balti-more, Pittsburg, Co-

lumbus & Dayton Ex \* H 4:35 p.m. \*\* 10:10 p.m. Y. Limited........... \*\* 5.25 p.m. \*s 8:00 a.m. N. Y. Limited. CHICAGO DIVISION, VIA KOKOMO. Louisville and Chicago \* 11:00 p.m. \* 4:00 a.m. Daily. \*\*Daily except Sunday. a Sleeping car. For tickets and full information call at ticket office Penn. Lines, northeast corner Washington and Illinois streets, or Union Depot Ticket Office,

Wabash, St, Louis and Pacific Railway. Depart Det. & Chi, Mail, 7:15am Det. Ex., B .... kudiauspelis and Vincennes.

Ml. & Cairo Ex... 8:15am Vincennes Ac....10:40am Vincennes Ac. ... 4:00pm Mi. & Cairo Ex... 6:30pm For tickets and full information call at ticket office Penn. Lines, northeast corner Washington and Illinois streets, or Union Depot Ticket Office. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis, Cin., Day & Tol... 4:00am Connersy, Acc. ... 8 30am C., D., T. & N.Y... 10:45am Ciu., P. & St. L. ... 11:50am

Connersy. Acc.... 4:25pm Cin. Acc....... 5:00pm C., D., T. & N.Y... 6:35pm Cin., P. & St. L....10:40pm Indiana, Bloomington and Western. PEOBLA DIVISION, Pacific Ex & Mail 7:25am E.&S, Ex.r.r, a dy 3:50am K. &T.F. Liner.c 5:07pm Cincin. Spec. r.c.,11:05am B&R.I.Ex. d,s,r,c11:10pm Atlantic Ex&M... 6:30pm EASTERN DIVISION. E'nEx.r.c., 8 'ld... 4:20am PscificEx.r.c, dly 6:55am

Ticket Office, No. 138 South Illinois street or at the Union Depot Ticket Office. 3, indicates eleeper; r. c., reclining cars. Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield.

Mail & Day Ex... 7:00am Mail & Day Ex... 12:00 ra

Local & Day Ex.. 5:30pm Local & Day Ex.. 6:15pm

For tickets and full information call at the New

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago. (Chicago Short Line Division.) Depart. Frankfort Acc .... 5:00pm Indianap'lis M'l.. 3:15am Chicago Ng't E.s.11:20pm Ind. Ng't Ex. d.s. 3:35am C. & M. City M 1.12:45pm Indianapolis Ac.10:90am

For tickets and information, call at Union Depot and 26 South Illinois street Indianapolis and St. Louis. Depart. Day Express rs... 7:10 am N. Y. & B. Ex. ... 8:45 am Paris Express..... 3:50 pm Local Pass...... 9:50 am B. & St. L. Ex... 6:25 pm Ind'apolis Ex.... 3:00 pm N. Y. & St. L. Ex11:30 pm Day Express..... 6:25 pm For tickets and all information call at city office

chusetts Avenue Depot. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Depart. N. Y. & Bo. Ex ... 4:00 am L. N O & St L Ex 6:40 am D. S. & N. Y. Ex. 10:10 am W. Ft. W. & M Ex. 10:45 am And. & Mich Ex. 11:15 am B. Har. & A. Ex. 2:20 pm W. Ft. W. & M. Ex. 5:56 pm B. Ind. & So Ex. 6:00 pm

No. 2 Bates House Block, Union Depot and Massa

N. Y. & B. Ex .... 7:15 pm N. Y. & S. L. Ex 11;15 pm BRIGHTWOOD DIVISION. 4:00 am..... 2:30 pm 6:40am.... 6:15 am ..... 3:80 pm 10:45am .. 10:10 am..... 5:55 pm 2:20pm... 11:15 am...... 7:15 pm | 3:25pm, For all information, rates, maps, time tables, etc., call at the Union Ticket Office, Bates House corner, Massachusetta Ayenue Depot or at the

STATE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad. | Via Vandalia Line. | Lve-Indianapolis. 17:15 sm \*rl1:55 sm \*s10:45 pm Terre Haute. 10:40 sm 3:00 pm 3:20 sm Arr-Evansville.... 4:00 pm 7:05 pm 7:10 am Lve-Evansville..... 16:05 am \*P10:30 am \*8 8:15 pm Arr-Terre Haute., 10:00 am 2:17 pm 11:59 pm Indianapolis., 3:30 pm 4:40 pm 8:50 am

\* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. P Parlor Car. Evansville and Terre Haute Bailroad. [Via I. and St. L. Railway.] Lve-Indianapolic. | 17:10 am Terre Haute., 10:40 am P 8:00 pm s 8:20 am Arr—Evansville.... 4:00 pm 7:05 pm 7:10 am

Lve—Evansville..... 4:00 pm 7:05 pm 7:10 am

Arr—Terre Haute... 10:00 am P 2:17 pm 8 11:59 pm

Indianapolis... 2:15 pm 6:25 pm 3:45 am \*Daily. † Daily except Sunday. P Parlor car

s Sleeping car. Eel River. Leave-East. ABRIVE.
Locansport..... 7:80 pm 7:00 am 7:10 pm 1:00 pm Denver I. P. & C. Crossing. 9:00 pm 7:53 am 6:25 pm 11:58 am Columbia City 11:81 pm 9:45 am 4:48 pm 9:12 am Auburn Junc. 1:12 pm 10:50 pm 3:25 pm 7:25 am ABBIVE. Butler ...... 2:00 am 11:50 am 2:45 pm 6:30 am Logansport, Crawfordsville and South.

western-Vandalla Line. a, m. p. m. 7:00 8:00 dep......Logansport.....ar 11:30 9:20 8:55 4:55 dep.Colf x via I. C.& L.ar 8:40 6:50 0:40 6:35 ar.....Indianapolis....dep 7:00 5:20 9:52 5:45 ar....Crawfordsville...dep 8:44 8:19 2:05 8:00 ar ..... Terre Haute ..... dep 6:40 4:00

Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville, (Leave Indianapolis via Bee Line.) NORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD. 11:15 6:00 pm | Ar, Ind'napolis Lv. 4:00 16:10 sm

9:28 8:87 pm "... Muncle..." 6:00 1:15 pm 7:41 12:58 pm "... Hartford..." 6:37 2:00 pm 8:50 12:03 pm "... Bluffton..." 7:30 2:58 pm 5:50 11:00 sm Lv. Fort Wayne Ar 8:30 4:00 rm Direct connection at Fort Wayne with L. 8, and M. S. trains for all points north and east. Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan, via Bee Line. Ind & Gr R Ex ... 4:15 am | Wab & Ind Ex .... 11:06'am

Mich & So B Ex. 11:00 sm Cin & Ind Ex. ... 2:80 pm Wabash Fx...... 6:10 pm Ind & St L Ex. ... 11:10 pm From Lafayette Junction, connecting with L. O. and L.